

DESCRIPTION

OPTICAL FIBER CAPPED AT END WITH DIFFRACTIVE FILM, AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates optical fibers having an optically diffractive film on an end thereof, and to methods of manufacturing such optical fibers. More specifically, the invention relates to optical fibers capped on an end with an optically diffractive film having wavelength-division
10 multiplexing/demultiplexing, power-splitting/combining, polarization-division multiplexing/demultiplexing, wave-plate, or optical-isolator functionality, and to methods of manufacturing such optical fibers.

Background Art

15 As is widely known, diffractive optical elements that produce diffraction of light can be employed in a variety of applications. For example, wavelength multiplexers/demultiplexers, optical couplers, optical isolators, and like devices used in optical communications fields can be manufactured employing diffractive optical elements.

20 Diffractive optical elements generally are manufactured by forming a diffraction-grating layer on a transparent substrate. Diffractive optical elements are grossly divided, based on structural differences in the diffraction-grating layer, into modulated-refractive-index and surface-relief

types.

Fig. 14 depicts, in a schematic sectional view, an example of a modulated-refractive-index type of diffractive optical element. It should be understood that in the drawings for the present application, dimensional proportions such as width and thickness have been altered as appropriate in order to clarify and simplify the figures, and do not reflect the proportions in their actual relationships. This modulated-refractive-index optical element includes a diffraction-grating layer 12a formed on a transparent substrate 11, wherein a modulated-refractive-index structure has been created in the diffraction-grating layer 12a. In particular, local regions having a relatively small refractive index n_1 and local regions having a relatively large refractive index n_2 are periodically formed in alternation in the diffraction-grating layer 12a. This enables the occurrence of a diffraction phenomenon originating in the phase difference that arises between light passing through the regions of low refractive index n_1 and light passing through the regions of high refractive index n_2 .

The diffraction-grating layer 12a having the modulated-refractive-index structure can be formed utilizing for example a material whose refractive index is increased by the material undergoing energy-beam irradiation. For instance, increasing the refractive index of Ge-doped quartz glass by means of ultraviolet irradiation is known. Likewise, irradiating quartz glass with X-rays to increase the refractive index of the glass is known. Accordingly, a diffraction-grating layer 12a as illustrated in Fig. 14 can be created by depositing a quartz-glass

layer of refractive index n_1 onto a transparent substrate 11 and irradiating the glass layer with an energy beam in a periodic pattern to raise the refractive index locally to n_2 .

Fig. 15 illustrates, in a schematic sectional view, an example of a surface-relief type of diffractive optical element. This surface-relief diffractive optical element includes a diffraction-grating layer 12b formed on a transparent substrate 11, wherein a relief structure has been embossed in the diffraction-grating layer 12b. In particular, local regions having a relatively large thickness and local regions having a relatively small thickness are periodically formed in alternation in the diffraction-grating layer 12b. This enables the occurrence of a diffraction phenomenon originating in the phase difference that arises between light passing through the regions of large thickness and light passing through the regions of small thickness.

The diffraction-grating layer 12b having the surface-relief structure can be formed by for example depositing a quartz glass layer onto a transparent substrate 11 and employing photolithography and etching to process the glass layer.

Fig. 16 depicts, in a schematic sectional view, one more example of a modulated-refractive-index type of diffractive optical element. The modulated-refractive-index optical element of Fig. 16 resembles that of Fig. 14, but within a diffraction-grating layer 12c in Fig. 16 local regions having refractive indices n_1 , n_2 , n_3 of three levels that differ from each other are arrayed periodically. Local regions in this way having three levels of refractive

indices n_1 , n_2 , n_3 can be formed within a diffraction-grating layer 12c by for example depositing onto a substrate 11 a quartz glass layer of refractive index n_1 and irradiating the glass layer with an energy beam having two different energy levels.

5 By means of a diffraction grating that contains local regions whose refractive indices are multilevel, diffraction efficiency can be improved by comparison to the case with a diffraction grating that contains regions whose refractive indices are simply binary. "Diffraction efficiency" herein means the ratio of the sum of the diffracted light energies to the energy of the incident
10 light. This means that from the perspective of putting diffracted light to use, greater diffraction efficiency is to be preferred.

Fig. 17 represents, in a schematic sectional view, one more example of a surface-relief type of diffractive optical element. The surface-relief optical element of Fig. 17 resembles that of Fig. 15, but within a diffraction-grating
15 layer 12d in Fig. 17 local regions having thicknesses in three levels that differ from each other are arrayed periodically. Local regions in this way having refractive thicknesses in three levels can be formed within a diffraction-grating layer 12d by for example depositing onto a substrate 11 a quartz glass layer and repeating a photolithographic and etching process on the glass layer two times.
20 Thus by means of a diffraction grating that contains local regions having a multilevel profile, diffraction efficiency can be improved by comparison to the case with a diffraction grating that contains simple binary thicknesses.

It should be noted that while modulated-refractive-index diffraction

gratings in which the refractive indices within the diffraction grating layer are varied in stages are illustrated in Figs. 14 and 16, also formable are modulated refractive index diffraction gratings in which the refractive indices are varied continuously. In that case the energy level of the energy beam used for irradiating in order to raise the refractive index should be varied continuously.

Fig. 18 schematically represents an example of the use of a diffractive optical element in an optical communications application. In the figure, collimators CO , $C1$ and $C2$ are respectively joined to the end faces of optical fibers $F0$, $F1$ and $F2$. Parallel-ray beam L , introduced through optical fiber $F0$ and output via collimator CO , can be split by a diffractive optical element DE into, for example, a beam of wavelength λ_1 and a beam of wavelength λ_2 . This is because the diffraction angle of the beam will differ depending on the wavelength λ .

Thus a beam having a wavelength of λ_1 can be input from collimator $C1$ into optical fiber $F1$, while a beam having a wavelength of λ_2 can be input from collimator $C2$ into optical fiber $F2$. In other words, the demultiplexing functionality of the diffractive optical element DE is exploited in this case. Of course, conversely, a beam of wavelength λ_1 output from optical fiber $F1$ via collimator $C1$, and a beam of wavelength λ_2 output from optical fiber $F2$ via collimator $C2$ can be combined through the diffractive optical element DE and input into optical fiber $F0$ via collimator CO . This means that the diffractive optical element DE can demonstrate multiplexing/demultiplexing functionality.

Thus a diffractive optical element of this sort having wavelength-division multiplexing/demultiplexing functionality is able to perform a crucial role in wavelength-division multiplexed (WDM) optical communications.

Although modulated-refractive-index diffractive optical elements such as
5 described above are manufacturable in principle, in practice producing modulated-refractive-index diffractive optical elements is problematic. The reason is because the amount of refractive-index variation obtainable by irradiating for example quartz glass with an energy beam is at the very most 0.002 or so, which is prohibitive of creating an effective diffraction-grating
10 layer.

Consequently, the general practice at present is—as set forth for example in Patent Reference 1, Japanese Unexamined Pat. App. Pub. No. S61-213802, and in Non-Patent Reference 1, *Applied Optics*, Vol. 41, 2002, pp. 3558-3566—to employ surface-relief types as diffractive optical elements. Nevertheless, the
15 photolithography and etching necessary for fabricating relief diffractive optical elements are considerably complex manufacturing processes requiring a fair amount of time and trouble, besides which controlling the etching depth with precision is no easy matter. What is more, a problem with surface-relief diffractive optical elements is that since microscopic corrugations are formed in
20 the element face, dust and dirt are liable to adhere.

Meanwhile, in a drop optical circuit such as represented in Fig. 18, the diffractive optical element *DE*, some several mm across, must be aligned and fixed in place with respect to the semiconductor laser *LD* and the optical fibers

F0 through *F2* atop a (non-illustrated) support base. This means that in a conventional diffractive optical element, the optical fibers are separate, individual optical components, which costs trouble in handling and has been prohibitive of scaling down the optical path.

- 5 An object of the present invention, in view of the situation as in the foregoing with prior technology, is efficiently and at low cost to make available optical fibers capped on an end with a working, tiny optically diffractive film.

Patent Reference 1

Japanese Unexamined Pat. App. Pub. No. S61-213802.

- 10 *Non-Patent Reference 1*

Applied Optics, Vol. 41, 2002, pp. 3558-3566.

Disclosure of Invention

- 15 According to the present invention, an optical fiber is characterized in including an optically diffractive film formed onto an endface of the fiber, or onto the endface of a collimator joined to the endface of the fiber; the diffractive film, in including a transparent DLC (diamond-like carbon) layer; and the DLC layer, in including a diffraction grating containing local regions of relatively high refractive index and local regions of relatively low refractive index.

- 20 A diffractive film of this sort allows a single optical beam that includes a plurality of wavelengths to be split into a plurality of beams depending on the wavelength, and is capable of functioning as a wavelength-division multiplexer/demultiplexer that can cause a plurality of beams having different

wavelengths to combine into a unitary optical beam.

The diffractive film as such also allows an optical beam of a single wavelength to be split into a plurality of beams, and is capable of functioning as a power splitter/combiner that can cause a plurality of single-wavelength
5 beams to combine into a unitary optical beam.

Moreover, a diffractive film of this sort is capable of functioning as a polarization-division multiplexer/demultiplexer that can cause TE waves and TM waves contained in an optical beam of a single wavelength to separate and to unite. The diffractive film as such is also capable of functioning as a wave
10 plate with respect to either TE waves or TM waves contained in a single-wavelength optical beam.

Another possibility according to the present invention is creating optical-isolator functionality in the diffractive film by combining therein a first DLC layer containing a diffraction grating having the above-described
15 polarization-division demultiplexing functionality, with a second DLC layer containing a diffraction grating having wave-plate functionality. If the thickness of a diffractive film thus having optical-isolator functionality is $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ or less, then the endfaces of two optical fibers can abut and be connected via the diffractive film without a collimator or condenser being required. The reason
20 why is because the optical divergence in a micro-distance of $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ or less is negligible. Accordingly, the end of an optical fiber capped with a thin diffractive film of this sort advantageously may be retained in a connector for abutting the fiber end against and connecting it to the endface of another optical fiber. Here,

a transparent interlayer may be inserted in between the first DLC layer and the second DLC layer.

Furthermore, the diffraction grating that the diffractive film includes can be such that the grating is functional with respect to light containing
5 wavelengths within a range of from $0.8\ \mu\text{m}$ to $2.0\ \mu\text{m}$.

In a method according to the present invention of manufacturing an optical fiber as related above, the high refractive-index regions contained in the diffraction grating(s) can be formed by irradiating the DLC layer(s) in a predetermined pattern with an energy beam to raise the refractive index of the
10 layer(s).

In an implementation in which a transparent interlayer is inserted in between the first DLC layer and the second DLC layer to create optical-isolator functionality, the first DLC layer can be deposited onto an endface of the fiber, or onto the endface of a collimator joined to the endface of the fiber and
15 irradiated with an energy beam to form in a first predetermined pattern the high-refractive index regions in the first DLC layer; the transparent interlayer and the second DLC layer can be deposited in turn; and the second DLC layer can be irradiated with an energy beam to form in a second predetermined pattern the high-refractive index regions therein; wherein when the second
20 DLC layer is being irradiated in the second predetermined pattern with an energy beam, the transparent interlayer can act to prevent the energy beam from having an effect on the first DLC layer.

The energy beam for raising refractive index can be chosen from an X-ray

beam, an electron beam, or an ion beam, and the DLC layer(s) can be deposited by a plasma CVD technique.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic view representing in the present invention an optical fiber having a diffractive film on one end thereof.

Fig. 2 is a schematic sectional view depicting an example of a stage in a diffractive-film production technique in the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a schematic sectional view depicting an example of a stage in a diffractive-film production technique in the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a schematic sectional view depicting an example of a stage in a diffractive-film production technique in the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a schematic sectional view depicting the wavelength-demultiplexing action of a wavelength-division multiplexer/demultiplexer in the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing one example of the relationship between wavelength and intensity distribution of light demultiplexed by a wavelength-division multiplexer/demultiplexer in the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a schematic plan view showing an example of a diffraction-grating pattern in an optical power splitter in the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a schematic sectional view depicting the power-splitting action in an optical power splitter in the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a planar view showing the beam distribution within a plane intersecting a plurality of diffraction beams from power-splitting by the optical

power splitter of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a schematic sectional view depicting polarization-demultiplexing action in a polarization demultiplexer in the present invention.

5 Fig. 11 is a schematic axonometric drawing depicting the functioning in the present invention of a diffractive film capable of operating as an optical isolator.

Fig. 12 is a schematic view depicting an optical fiber having on an end thereof an optical isolator according to the present invention.

10 Fig. 13 is a schematic sectional view representing a situation in which an optical fiber having according to the present invention an optical isolator on an end thereof is connected by means of a fiber connector to another optical fiber.

Fig. 14 is a schematic sectional view representing an example of a conventional modulated-refractive-index type of diffractive optical element.

15 Fig. 15 is a schematic sectional view illustrating an example of a conventional surface-relief type of diffractive optical element.

Fig. 16 is a schematic sectional view representing one more example of a conventional modulated-refractive-index type of diffractive optical element.

20 Fig. 17 is a schematic sectional view illustrating one more example of a conventional surface-relief type of diffractive optical element.

Fig. 18 is a schematic view representing a conventional wavelength-demultiplexing circuit for optical communications.

Fig. 19 is a schematic view representing a conventional isolator used in

optical communications.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Fig. 1 schematically depicts one example of an optical fiber according to the present invention. In this example, a circularly cylindrical collimator C is joined onto the endface of an optical fiber F that includes a core approximately 10 μm in diameter and has an outer diameter of approximately 125 μm (including its cladding). The cylindrical collimator C has a cross-sectional diameter of approximately 3 mm, with light from the optical fiber F being output as a parallel-ray beam of approximately 350 μm in cross-sectional diameter.

Both the endfaces of the cylindrical collimator C are flat. A distributed-refractive-index lens that functions as a lens by virtue of the refractive index varying in radial a continuum can be employed as a cylindrical collimator C of this sort. Such distributed-refractive-index lenses are manufactured as components made of glass or plastic using ion-exchange or dispersion polymerization techniques.

Of the two endfaces of the cylindrical collimator C , onto that endface to which the optical fiber F is not joined, an optically diffractive film DF containing a transparent DLC (diamond-like carbon) layer is formed. The DLC layer contains a modulated-refractive-index diffraction grating formed by irradiating the layer with an energy beam such as an ion beam to raise the refractive index locally. Accordingly, the optical beam output from the optical

fiber F via the collimator C is diffracted by the diffractive film DF and separated into a plurality of beams—for example, $L1$, $L2$, $L3$, etc.—depending on the diffraction angle. It will be readily appreciated that on the other hand, if this plurality of beams $L1$, $L2$, $L3$, etc. is shone into the diffractive film DF in the reverse direction, the beams will be united by the diffractive film DF and input into the optical fiber F via the collimator C .

Embodiment 1

Figs. 2 through 4 are schematic sectional views that depict one example of a method of manufacturing a modulated-refractive-index diffractive film in Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

Onto an SiO_2 substrate 1, as represented in Fig. 2, having a 1.44 refractive index and having a $5 \text{ mm} \times 5 \text{ mm}$ principal face, a DLC layer 2 was deposited by plasma CVD to a thickness of $2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$.

A gold mask 3 in Fig. 3 was formed onto the DLC layer 2 by a lift-off technique. In the gold mask 3, gold stripes of $0.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ width and 5 mm length were arrayed in iterations at a pitch of $0.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$. That is, the gold mask 3 had a "line & space" pattern. The DLC layer 2 was thereafter implanted in an orthogonal direction through the apertures in the gold mask 3 with an He ion beam 4 at a dose of $5 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^2$ under an 800-keV acceleration voltage.

As a result, the regions within the DLC layer that were not implanted with He ions had a refractive index of 1.55, while the refractive index of the regions 2a that were implanted with He ions was raised to 2.05. Such refractive-index variation in a DLC layer was far larger by comparison to

refractive-index variation that can be produced in quartz glass, enabling a diffraction-grating layer of sufficiently large diffraction efficiency to be created.

In Fig. 4, etching removal of the gold mask 3 has yielded a modulated-refractive-index diffractive film DF . It will be appreciated that the
 5 diffraction-grating layer 2 in this diffractive film DF contains regions of two types—refractive index 1.55 and 2.05—and thus is a so-called binary-level diffraction-grating layer.

Fig. 5 depicts in a schematic sectional view wavelength-demultiplexing action in an implementation in which the obtained modulated-refractive-index
 10 diffractive film DF was utilized as a wavelength-division multiplexer/demultiplexer. In this sectional drawing, the section areas in black represent regions of relatively high refractive index, while the section areas in white represent regions of relatively low refractive index. As is indicated in Fig. 5, if a single optical beam containing a plurality of wavelengths $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$, for
 15 example, is made incident onto the diffractive film DF , the diffraction angles of the rays that pass through the diffractive film differ from one another depending on the wavelength. This means that a single incident beam containing a plurality of wavelengths can be separated into a plurality of diffraction beams that wavelength by wavelength differ in advancing direction.

20 Of course, it should be evident that if the sense of the incident light beam and the diffraction beams indicated by the arrows in Fig. 5 is reversed, the diffractive film DF in Fig. 5 can be utilized as a multiplexer. It is to be noted that in implementations in which the diffractive film is utilized as a wavelength

division demultiplexer, the optical beam is generally made incident on the diffractive film at a suitable angle within a range of 0-70 degrees or so relative to a line normal to the film surface. This angle range, however, relates to the situation in which the high refractive-index regions have been formed in an orientation orthogonal to the face of the DLC layer; in a case in which, with the ion beam being diagonally directed onto the DLC layer face, the high refractive-index regions have been formed in the surface of the DLC layer at a slant for example, the incident angle of the optical beam would be adjusted taking the angle of slant into consideration.

In the present Embodiment 1, a diffractive film DF having a line & space pattern—in which by diagonal irradiation with an ion beam, gold stripes of $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ width were arrayed in iterations at a pitch of $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ —was formed onto one of the endfaces of a collimator C and, as represented in Fig. 1, the other end of the collimator C was connected to the endface of an optical fiber F .

Fig. 6 is a graph that schematically represents one example of wavelength-demultiplexing results in the optical fiber F furnished at one end with the collimator C on the endface of which the diffractive film DF having the line & space pattern just noted was formed. The horizontal axis in the graph represents diffraction-light wavelength (nm), while the vertical axis represents the diffraction-light intensity in arbitrary units. In this case, light having a wavelength range of 1.5 to $1.6\ \mu\text{m}$ and a beam diameter of $350\ \mu\text{m}$ was presented to the diffractive film DF via the optical fiber F and the collimator C (cf. Fig. 1). As a result, five diffraction beams having wavelengths distributed at

20-nm intervals in a spectrum from 1.5 μm to 1.6 μm as shown in Fig. 6 were produced, with the five diffraction beams having approximately equal intensity. And with the diffraction efficiency in that case then being nearly 99%, quite outstanding wavelength demultiplexing properties were achieved.

5 It should be understood that in Embodiment 1, because a linear, one-dimensional diffraction-grating pattern is utilized the plural diffraction beams are present lying in a single plane that contains the incident beam. Nevertheless, it will be understood that by utilizing a two-dimensional diffraction-grating pattern—as in Embodiment 2, which will be set forth
10 next—in an orthogonal sectional plane the plural diffraction beams can be distributed two-dimensionally.

Embodiment 2

Fig. 7 shows, in a schematic plan view, a two-dimensional diffraction-grating pattern in a diffractive film in Embodiment 2. The
15 diffractive film in Embodiment 2 can be fabricated by the same manufacturing process as was the case with Embodiment 1. In particular, the black regions in Fig. 7 represent where within the DLC layer the refractive index was raised by irradiating the regions with the He ion beam, while the white areas represent regions that were not irradiated with the He ion beam. The black pattern was
20 formed by combining 4 $\mu\text{m} \times 4 \mu\text{m}$ microcells, and therein had a periodicity of 132 μm . This means that the minimum linewidth in the diffraction-grating pattern illustrated in Fig. 7 is 4 μm .

Fig. 8 depicts, in a schematic sectional view, power-splitting action in a

case in which the modulated refractive-index diffractive film in Embodiment 2 is employed as an optical coupler (power splitting device). In particular, if a beam of light of a single wavelength is made incident on the diffractive film DF , the diffraction angle of the rays that pass through the diffractive film differ from one another depending on the order of diffraction. Consequently, an incident beam of a single wavelength can be separated into a plurality of optical diffraction beams.

Fig. 9 is a plan view representing beam distribution within a plane orthogonal to a diffraction beam having been power-split, as in Fig. 8, into a plurality by the optical coupler of Fig. 7. More specifically, an incident beam having power P can be split into 16 diffraction beams each having power $P/16$.

In embodiment 2, an optical fiber F was connected to one endface of a collimator C onto the other endface of which a diffractive film DF having a diffraction-grating pattern as is illustrated in Fig. 7 was formed, and light of 350 μm beam diameter having a wavelength of 1.55 μm was made perpendicularly incident on the diffractive film DF (cf. Fig. 1), wherein diffraction beams in 16 splits distributed in four-fold symmetry as is represented in Fig. 9 were produced.

It will be appreciated that a diffraction-grating pattern of Fig. 7 enabling the realization of a plural-diffraction-beam distribution pattern as is shown in Fig. 9 can, as is widely known, be found using a Fourier transform.

Embodiment 3

In Embodiment 3, an optical fiber including a diffractive film having

polarization-division multiplexing/demultiplexing functionality was fabricated. In Embodiment 3 as well, a DLC diffraction-grating layer having a line & space pattern was formed by the same manufacturing process as was the case with Embodiment 1. In Embodiment 3, however, high refractive-index regions of 0.4 μm width were arrayed in iterations at a pitch of 0.4 μm .

Fig. 10 depicts in a schematic sectional view polarization-demultiplexing action in an implementation in which the modulated-refractive-index diffractive film DF in Embodiment 3 is employed as a polarization-division multiplexer/demultiplexer. In particular, if a TEM wave including a TE component and a TM component is made incident on the diffractive film DF in Embodiment 3, the TE wave and the TM wave will, depending on the difference in polarization between them, be diffracted at diffraction angles that differ from each other. For example, as is illustrated in Fig. 10, the TE wave is obtained as a 0 order diffraction beam, while the TM wave is obtained as a -1 order diffraction beam. The splitting off of TE and TM waves is in this way made possible.

In Embodiment 3, an optical fiber F (cf. Fig. 1) was connected to one endface of a collimator C onto the other endface of which a diffractive film DF having a diffraction-grating pattern—in which by diagonal irradiation with an ion beam, high refractive-index regions of 0.4 μm width were arrayed in iterations at a pitch of 0.4 μm —was formed, and light of 350 μm beam diameter having a wavelength of 1.55 μm was output via the diffractive film DF , wherein a TE-polarized wave and a TM-polarized wave could be split off.

Embodiment 4

Prepared in Embodiment 4 was an optical fiber F (cf. Fig. 1), furnished at an end thereof with a collimator C on an endface of which was formed a diffractive film DF having wave-plate functionality. With the diffractive film of Embodiment 4 as well, a DLC diffraction-grating layer having a line & space pattern was formed by the same manufacturing process as was the case with Embodiment 1. In Embodiment 4, however, high refractive-index regions of $0.2\ \mu\text{m}$ width were arrayed in iterations at a pitch of $0.2\ \mu\text{m}$. A further difference was that the optical fiber F utilized in Embodiment 4 was not a single-mode fiber as was the case with the other embodiments, but was a polarization-holding fiber.

Linearly polarized light $1.55\ \mu\text{m}$ in wavelength was input into what was thus a polarization-holding fiber F , and the beam output from the diffractive film DF via the collimator C was converted into circularly polarized light. This means that the diffractive film DF in Embodiment 4 functioned as a quarter-wave plate, producing a polarization conversion effect.

Embodiment 5

Fig. 11, a schematic axonometric drawing, models the functioning as an optical isolator of a diffractive optical element, in Embodiment 5, that is practicable for an optical fiber. In this diffractive optical element a first DLC layer 32 has been formed onto a first principal face of a quartz glass substrate 31, and a second DLC layer 33 has been formed onto the second principal face. Then the same diffraction grating as in Embodiment 3 has been formed in the

first DLC layer 32, and the same diffraction grating as in Embodiment 4 has been formed in the second DLC layer 33.

If an optical beam of 1.55 μm wavelength is made incident on the diffractive optical element of Fig. 11, though a ray 35 having passed through the first diffraction-grating layer 32, functioning as a polarization demultiplexer, and the second, diffraction optics layer 33, functioning as a quarter-wave plate, is back-reflected from some object, it cannot pass through the quarter-wave plate 33 and the polarization demultiplexer 32—which operate interactively as an optical isolator—and return.

As represented schematically in Fig. 12, in Embodiment 5 a diffractive film DF having optical-isolator functionality was formed onto one endface of a collimator CO , and an optical fiber FO was joined to the other endface of the collimator. With this diffractive film DC , a first DLC layer $D1$ was formed onto the one endface of the collimator CO , and the same diffraction grating as in Embodiment 3 having polarization-demultiplexing functionality was formed in the first DLC layer $D1$. After that, an SiO_2 interlayer M and a second DLC layer $D2$ were in turn formed onto the first DLC layer $D1$. It will be appreciated that the SiO_2 interlayer and the second DLC layer $D2$ can be formed by a CVD technique or an EB (electron beam) vapor deposition technique. Then the same diffraction grating as in Embodiment 4 having quarter-waveplate functionality was formed in the second DLC layer $D2$. In doing so, while the second DLC layer $D2$ was being irradiated with the ion beam the interlayer M dependably prevented the ion beam from entering the first DLC layer $D1$.

From the optical fiber *F0* via the collimator *C0* optical beam *L0*, as represented in Fig. 12, of 1.55 μm wavelength and 350 μm cross-sectional diameter was output from the diffractive film *DF*. In that implementation, even if beam *L0* having passed through the first diffraction-grating layer *D1*, acting
 5 as a polarization demultiplexer, and the second diffraction-grating layer *D2*, acting as a quarter-wave plate, after being presented to another optical fiber *F1* via another collimator *C1* is back-reflected at some interface and comes back as beam *Lb*, the light would not be able to pass through the quarter-wave plate *D2* and the polarization demultiplexer *D1*, operating interactively as an optical
 10 isolator, and return into the optical fiber *F0*. As the extinction ratio in that instance—being the ratio of the incident luminous intensity to the transmitted luminous intensity of light returning to the first diffraction-grating layer *D1*—a value of over 40 dB was obtained.

Embodiment 6

15 Fig. 13 represents in schematic cross-section a situation in which an optical fiber according to Embodiment 6 is joined to another optical fiber via an optical connector. In this Embodiment 6, a diffractive film *DF* having the same optical-isolator functionality as was the case with Embodiment 5 has been formed onto, directly in contact with, the endface of an optical fiber *F0*. In this
 20 case, the diffractive film *DF* has a whole thickness of 20 μm or less.

The end of the optical fiber *F0* where it is capped with the diffractive film *DF* is retained by an FC-type optical connector *FC0*. The optical connector *FC0* includes a plug portion *PL0* that retains the end portion of the fiber, and a cinch

nut $N0$ for joining the plug portion to an adapter $AD0$. In a like manner, the end portion of the other optical fiber $F1$ is retained by means of an FC-type optical connector $FC1$. The optical connector $FC1$ too includes a plug portion $PL1$ that retains the end portion of the fiber, and a cinch nut $N1$ for joining the plug
 5 portion to an adapter $AD1$. The two adapters $AD0$ and $AD1$ are joined to each other by means of tiny bolts and nuts (not illustrated).

As illustrated in Fig. 13, in Embodiment 6, via the diffractive film DF having optical-isolator functionality the two optical fibers $F0$ and $F1$ can be directly connected without requiring collimating or condensing lenses as would
 10 otherwise be the case with conventional optical isolators. This is because the diffractive film DF having optical-isolator functionality can be formed at a whole width of $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ or less and therefore, influence of divergence on the optical beam can at this micro-distance of $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ or less be averted. Here, in order to abut the common ends of the two optical fibers $F0$ and $F1$ against each
 15 other, a (not illustrated) spring is built into the connectors $FC0$ and $FC1$.

For reference, a conventional isolator used in optical communications is schematically represented in Fig. 19. In this figure, an optical beam output from the optical fiber $F0$ via the collimator $C0$, after passing a first polarizer $P1$, a Faraday rotator FR , and a second polarizer $P2$, which are included in an
 20 isolator IL , is introduced into the optical fiber $F1$ via the collimator $C1$.

As is clear from a comparison of Figs. 13 and 19, in Embodiment 6, two optical fibers can abut and be connected via an optical isolator in an extraordinarily compact fashion relative to what has been the case to date. It will

be readily apparent that although in Fig. 13 an FC-type connector is employed in order to abut and connect the two optical fibers via the optical isolator, connectors in a variety of other forms may be employed. Furthermore, the two optical fibers may be brought into abutment and connected via the optical isolator within a V-shaped groove formed on the face of a silicon substrate.

While in the foregoing embodiments examples in which He ion irradiation was employed to raise the refractive index of the DLC layers were explained, it will be appreciated that ion irradiation of other kinds, X-ray irradiation, or electron-beam irradiation for example can also be employed in order to raise the refractive index of the DLC layers. Likewise, in the above-described embodiments explanation regarding incident light within a range of wavelengths from $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$ to $1.6\ \mu\text{m}$ was made, but in the present invention optical fibers having a diffractive film usable for light having any wavelengths within a $0.8\ \mu\text{m}$ to $2.0\ \mu\text{m}$ band with the potential of being employed in optical communications applications can be manufactured.

Furthermore, although in the above-described embodiments, optical fibers having a diffractive film containing a binary-level diffraction grating layer were explained, it will be readily appreciated that diffraction gratings with multilevel or continuously modulated refractive index profiles can also be formed within the DLC layers. In such cases, the DLC layers may be irradiated with, for example, an energy beam in which the energy level and/or dose is varied.

Still further, in the embodiments described above, in most cases the

diffractive film DF is formed onto the endface of a collimator, but it will be readily understood that in implementations in which it is so desired, a diffractive film DF may as in Embodiment 6 be formed directly onto the endface of an optical fiber.

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Industrial Applicability

As given in the foregoing, the present invention enables practical optical fibers capped at the end with a modulated-refractive-index diffractive film to be made available efficiently and at low-cost. Moreover, in
10 modulated-refractive-index diffractive films made realizable by utilizing DLC layers, since microscopic corrugations are not present in the surface as with surface-relief diffractive optical elements, the surface is unlikely to be contaminated, and even if it is contaminated can be readily cleansed. What is more, because its DLC layer has high resistance to wear, a diffractive film of the
15 present invention formed on the end portion of an optical fiber is advantageous from the perspective that the film surface is unsusceptible to damage.